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Huawei HCIA-Datacom V2.0 Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

What is the broadcast address of the network that contains a host with IP address 192.168.1.147/28?

- A. 192.168.1.159
- B. 192.168.1.145
- C. 192.168.1.157
- D. 192.168.1.255

Answer: A

Explanation:

A /28 subnet mask corresponds to 255.255.255.240, which means each subnet contains 16 IP addresses. The subnet boundaries in the last octet increase in steps of 16: 0, 16, 32, 48, 64, 80, 96, 112, 128, 144, 160, and so on. The host address 192.168.1.147 falls within the subnet range 192.168.1.144 to 192.168.1.159.

In that subnet, the network address is 192.168.1.144, the usable host range is 192.168.1.145 through 192.168.1.158, and the broadcast address is 192.168.1.159. Therefore, option C is correct. Option D is the first usable host address, not the broadcast address. Option A is just another usable host address. Option B would be the broadcast address only for a /24 network, not for a /28. HCIA-Datacom requires learners to master subnetting because it is essential for IP planning, gateway deployment, route summarization, and troubleshooting Layer 3 communication issues in campus and enterprise networks.

NEW QUESTION # 28

Which of the following configurations can enable connectivity between interfaces on R1 and R3? (Select all that apply)



- A. [R1] ip route-static 20.1.1.0 24 20.1.1.2
- B. [R3] ip route-static 10.0.0.0 24 20.1.1.2
- C. [R3] ip route-static 10.0.0.0 24 20.1.1.1
- D. [R1] ip route-static 20.1.1.0 24 10.0.0.2

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

For two directly connected edge networks to communicate through intermediate routing, each end router must have a route to the remote destination network pointing to the correct next hop on the transit link. Since 10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected to R1 and 20.1.1.0/24 is directly connected to R3, R1 needs a route to 20.1.1.0/24, and R3 needs a route to 10.0.0.0/24.

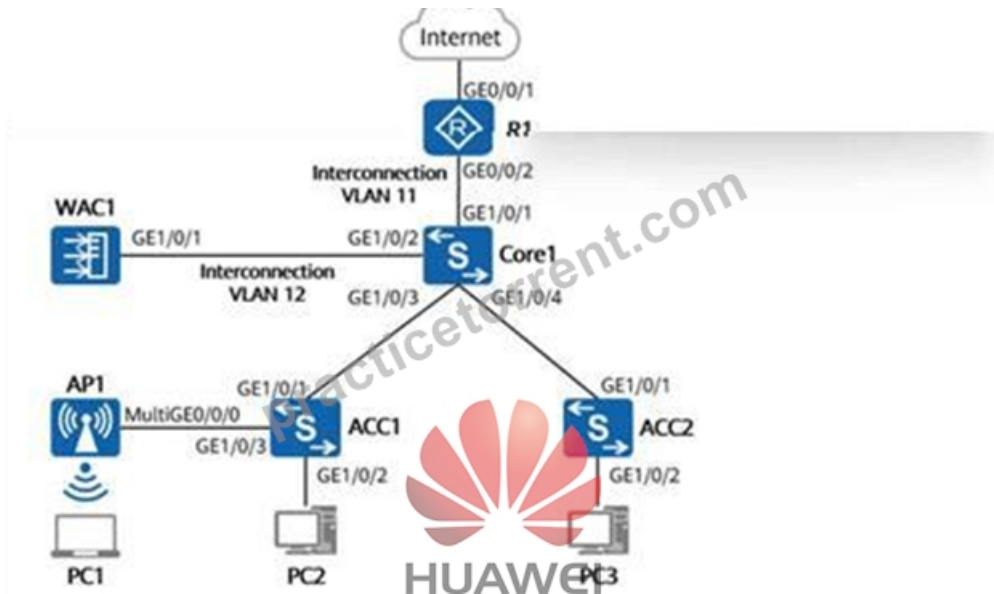
Option A is correct because it configures on R1 a static route to the remote network 20.1.1.0/24 using next hop 10.0.0.2, which is the neighbor toward the transit path. Option D is correct because it configures on R3 a static route to the remote network 10.0.0.0/24 using next hop 20.1.1.1, which is the proper adjacent forwarding address in that direction. Option B is incorrect because a router cannot use a next hop that belongs to the remote destination network but is not directly reachable as a valid immediate forwarding address in this topology. Option C is also incorrect because the specified next hop is not the correct adjacent next-hop address for R3. HCIA-Datacom stresses that static routes must always point to a reachable next hop or outbound interface.

NEW QUESTION # 29

On the campus network shown in the figure below, the core switch Core1 functions as a Layer 3 gateway and as a DHCP server to dynamically assign IP addresses to AP1, PC1, PC2, and PC3. The network below Core1 is a Layer 2 network. WAC1 and R1 are connected to Core1 at Layer 3. AP1 goes online through VLAN 100.

The wireless service VLAN is VLAN 101, and the wired service VLANs for PC2 and PC3 are VLAN 102 and VLAN 103, respectively. Additionally, the direct forwarding mode is used for wireless traffic forwarding.

If no additional VLANs are allowed on device interfaces, which of the following VLANs must be allowed on GE1/0/1 of ACC1? (Select all that apply)



- A. VLAN 200
- B. VLAN 100
- C. VLAN 102
- D. VLAN 101

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

According to the original topology and service-planning question, the required VLANs are VLAN 100 , VLAN 101 , and VLAN 102 , so options A , B , and C are correct. In HCIA-Datacom campus design questions, VLAN planning is usually based on service separation, such as user services, voice services, wireless services, management services, or specific departmental segmentation. Each service type is assigned an appropriate VLAN so that broadcast domains are separated and policies can be applied more effectively.

The reason option D is not selected is that it does not match the service requirements shown in the original figure. VLAN planning must follow the actual service design rather than arbitrary numbering. HCIA- Datacom emphasizes that campus VLAN planning should align with traffic isolation, gateway design, security policy deployment, and future scalability. Proper VLAN assignment helps simplify troubleshooting, reduce unnecessary broadcasts, and support service-based policy enforcement. This question tests the ability to read a service topology and identify which VLANs are actually required by the depicted design rather than choosing extra VLANs that are not part of the planned campus solution.

NEW QUESTION # 30

PC1 and PC2 are connected to the same switch, but they cannot learn each other's ARP information. This may be caused by incorrect VLAN configuration on the switch.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: B

Explanation:

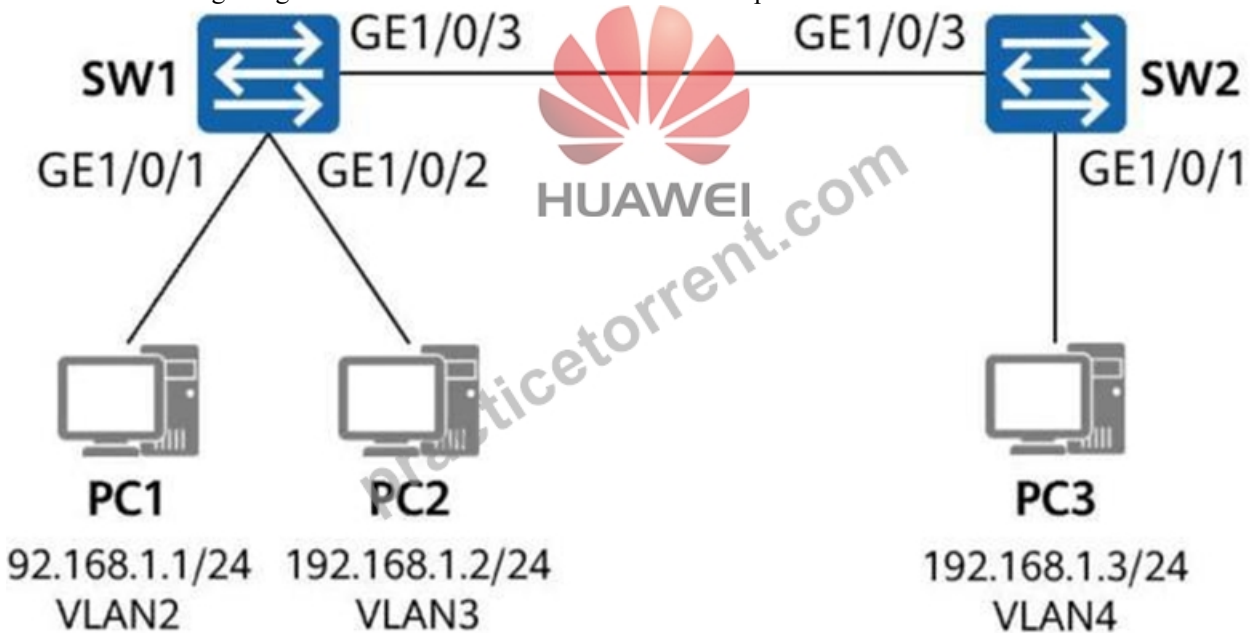
This statement is true . ARP is a Layer 2 broadcast-based protocol used to resolve an IPv4 address into a MAC address within the same broadcast domain. If two PCs are connected to the same switch but cannot learn each other's ARP entries, one likely reason is an incorrect VLAN configuration .

For example, if PC1 and PC2 are placed in different VLANs, or if one interface is configured with the wrong access VLAN, ARP broadcast frames from one PC will not reach the other PC because VLANs separate Layer 2 broadcast domains. As a result, the ARP request will not be received by the peer, and the MAC address cannot be resolved. Other causes may also exist, such as incorrect IP addressing, port isolation, or security policies, but VLAN misconfiguration is a very common and valid cause in campus switching scenarios. HCIA-Datacom teaches that ARP communication depends on correct Layer 2 domain membership, and VLAN planning or interface configuration errors often directly affect host-to-host communication even when both hosts are physically connected to the same switch.

NEW QUESTION # 31

On the network shown in the figure, GE1/0/1 and GE1/0/2 of SW1 are access interfaces, and their PVIDs are VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 respectively. GE1/0/1 of SW2 is also an access interface, and its PVID is VLAN 4.

Which of the following configurations on SW1 and SW2 can ensure that data packets sent from PC1 and PC2 can reach PC3?



- A. Configure GE1/0/3 of SW1 as a hybrid interface, add it to VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 in untagged mode, and set its PVID to VLAN 4.
- B. Configure GE1/0/3 of SW1 as a trunk interface, configure it to allow packets from VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 to pass through, and set its PVID to VLAN 4.
- C. Configure GE1/0/3 of SW2 as a trunk interface, configure it to allow packets from VLAN 4 to pass through, and set its PVID to VLAN 4.
- D. Configure GE1/0/3 of SW2 as a hybrid interface, add it to VLAN 4 in untagged mode, and retain the default PVID.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

PC1 and PC2 are in different VLANs on SW1, while PC3 is in VLAN 4 on SW2. To allow traffic from VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 users to reach PC3 through the inter-switch link, SW1 must be able to send frames from PC1 and PC2 toward SW2 in a form that SW2 can place into VLAN 4.

Option B is valid because a hybrid interface on SW1 can send frames from VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 untagged, and setting the PVID to VLAN 4 allows untagged inbound frames on the peer side to be associated appropriately when matched with the SW2 configuration. Option C is also valid because configuring SW2's GE1/0/3 as a trunk allowing VLAN 4 and setting its PVID to VLAN 4 means untagged frames arriving from SW1 are treated as belonging to VLAN 4 and can then be forwarded to PC3 through its access interface.

Option A is incomplete because only configuring SW2 does not solve the VLAN handling on SW1. Option D is incorrect because a trunk on SW1 would send VLAN 2 and VLAN 3 frames tagged, which would not match the VLAN 4-only expectation on SW2 in this scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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